THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Chancellor-HENRY T. ELLETT. Ciewit Court Judge—L. H. ESTES.
Criminal Court Judge—J. J. DUBOSE,
Probate Court Judge—J. S. GALLOWAY.
Attorney General—GEO. B. PETERS.
Sherif—W. D. CANNON. Circuit Court Clerk-DAN SCHLOSS. Criminal Court Clerk-DICK CAPERS. County Court therk-P. J. QUIGLEY. 2vustee ANDREW J. HARRIS. Register-N. F. HARRISON.

SUPREME JUDGES.

PETER TURNEY, Franklin County. W. C. CALD WELL, Gibson County. (East Tennessee), D. L. ENODGRASS, Hamilton County. (Middle Tennessee), H. H. LURTON, Montgomery County. W. C. POLKES, Shelby County. HON, L. H. ESTES.

The Democratic ticket for county officers, from beginning to end, is composed of mea who are not only qualified, but are known to be qualified; who are not only worthy, but have earned the confidence of the community. No man on the ticket will bring more strength to it than L. H. Estes, the nominee for Circuit Court Judge. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his boyhood, he has lived a life of exemplary Christian duty. To a personal popularity that extends to all classes and all religious denominations is added a clear head, a lawyer of ability and experience, and is in the vigor of life, an active, stirring | he said: citizen, and will make a strong race. As a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee he did faithful service for his party, and he will make an able, careful, painstaking Judge of the Circuit Court. Faithful and industrious, quick and able to do his duty, his character and qualifications appeal to the cordial and enthusiastic support of every good cit'zen in Shelby county. In the annals of our county it is seldom, if ever, the people of Shelby county have furnished the opportunity of voting for a ticket composed of men of such character, ability and representative capacity. Let every man who desires a continuance of honesty, economy and good government which have flown from the rule of the Democratic party in Shelby county, rally to the support of the Democratic ticket, which alone is to be relied upon for such continuance. Alertness must be the word a'l along the line. The true interests of the county demand from the Democratic party continued vigilance and an earnest and thorough work from now until the polls close on the 5th of August. We have defeated the same men that now confront us in the last three successive the same uncessing energy. Push on the column.

EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE,

It is gratifying to see Nashville papers recognizing the absolute necessity that exists for a more extended and complete system of education in Tennessee. The State has not schools enough, nor are those schools kept open a sufficient portion of the year. First are wanted institutes for preparing teachers and equipping them with the knowledge and skill required. We see that the Weakley Institute will apply to the next Legislature for \$10,-000 for conducting normal institutes, and more applications may be looked for. The fact that there are 221,000 children in the State that do not go to school shows the necessity for more extended State aid to education. The Nushville Union declares that "the people are beginning to clamor for better schools;" "the c'amor has started, the people are no longer going to put up with the disgrace. The children of Tennessee will not be permitted to grow up in ignorance." Finally the Union declares that the people cannot be choked of with trumped up absurdities coming from politicians and from men who are opposed to educating the people. The American contends that the reason education does not proceed more successfully in Tennessee is because "there is a lack of public interest in many parts of the State in the question, and the public have not become aroused on the question. There is habits, and universal education is not an old habit in Tennessee. There are prople shall remain ignorant; a proof of which they are unworthy members In proportion as the advantages of education are seen in those who receive instruction, parents demand similar aware of the advantages of education the funds that bill offered rom an- because over production has caused other source. The children of Ten- more competition than they can nesse must be educated, and such a bear, while another portion of the State as this cannot afford to be cursed community is ill fed and ill clothed

living on its soil must have offered to t good, sound, school instruction.

THE COST OF PROHIBITION.

private property be destroyed or rendered valueless compensation must be made. In accordance with this prin-Kansas liquor case, that the manufacture and sale of liquor were lawful vocations, recognized in the State before they were prohibited. Therefore, owners must be indemnified when the State, without the consent of the owner, impairs the value of distilleries, braweri s and other property, with their apparatus and other machinery, and of leases and other contracts growing out of the business. The State can prohibit what it has before allowed, but it has to take the responsibility for the injury done to private property by the change. Bsfore this decision was given it had always been found more difficult to get the prohibition law into working operation than to get it passed by the Legislature, and this is one reason why many temperance people prefer high licenss and few saloons, to prohibition and unlicensed traffic. The Webster decision has vastly increased the difficulty of carrying out the prohibition policy.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OTHER

James Buchanan was inaugurated President thirty years ago the 4th of an incorruptible in egrity. Mr. Estes March last. In his inaugural address

March last. In his inaugural address he said:

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extrawagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The parity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from the embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great natural objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among tees I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage affort, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defense of our extended seacoast. It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff; and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, expecially those necessary for the defense of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the c munnity and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenu tariff.

The Democrats who have stood firm-

party, have for the last six months been influenced by the advice of James Buchanan, given thirty years ago, elections, and we can do so again by when there was, as now, a surplus in the Treasury. Mr. Buchanan thought a superabundance of revenue was a corrupting force. It is certainly so now, as members of Congress have taxed their ingenuity, laid awale at night concecting schemes to squander the surplus revenue. Mr. Buchanan congratu'a'ed the country that the tariff had been so modified that "no more revenue would be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government." But the country cannot now be congratulated on a similar achievement, for the revenues collected under the pretext that the necesaities of the war period imposed are still collected after more than twenty years of peace, tending to wastefulness, extravagance and demoralization in the legislation of Congress. The farmer, upon whom these war taxes fall most heavily, is the one man in all the community who is out of the reach of protection, and no wonder they complain and feel outraged and oppressed by usaless tariff duties levied to protect other industries at their expens). The proposition of Mr. Morrison to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to the extinguishment of the public debt is nothing new, as it will be seen Mr. Bu-

chanan made the same recommendation thirty years ago. THE "OVERPRODUCTION" CRY. Every now and then some newspaper burs's into a protest about "overpreduction." As far as the necessaries and modest comforts of life go truth in this undoubtedly, for a peo- there is no overproduction. In a ple does not suddenly adopt new neighborhood where many among the popu'ation are without shoes, it is folly for the shoemaker to declare that he narrow sculs too, who are willing the cannot find customers for his stock because there is an overproduction of of the little regard they have for the shoes. If a country can find no buyreputation and prosperity of the State ers for its wheat because a large crop has brought about "overproduction," while within two or three weeks' sail there is a people in misery on account of the high price and scarcity of instruction for their own offspring. bread, their certainly is no overpro-Only supply the means of education, duction. Let the tax on grain that and every year they will more and makes bread dear be removed, and the more be appreciated and taken ad- farmers will have customers for their vantage of. The American's statement wheat, and the hungry will be supthat the people are not sufficiently plied with cheap bread. The Meridian (Miss.) News last week comto desire it as they should, is as strong plained that customers cannot be a proof as can be given that Teanes- found for "the splendid butter manusee has not yet properly availed itself factured at Macon, Miss. The News of the benefits education confers. adds: "Overproduction s is just That what education there is in now crushing the life out of Tennessee is producing a de industries all over the United sire for more, even the American States, and it is particularly felt in a shows when it says: "There has been section like the South which is largely slow but steady and healthy growth in agricultural and where the producers public sentiment in favor of education are necessarily in excess of the conthrough public schools." The Ameri- sumers." How many thousands have can is opposed to receiving from Con- little or no butter while this lament gress the help offered by the B'air bill; about over production is going on. this makes it incumbent upon it to Of all the strange paradoxes existing, urge upon the Lagislature to supply to see store keepers become bankrupt

one of the strangest. The Chattanoogs Tradesman declares that with the plenteous crops in view "nobody If private property be taxed for cught to go hungry." But, continpublic use it must be paid for, and if use that journal, "supplies benefit only those who have means to buy them, and thousands upon thousands in our over done and congested indusciple, Judge Brower, of the United tries have so little money that they States Court, decided a year ago in must be small consumers of bread and meat. In many important manufacturing lines the hands are getting but a few months' work in the year. Many who earned from \$400 to \$750 in brisk times must now, in thousands of instances, live on \$200 or less-if they can. This is a fruitful cause of the hard times." The Trademan has struck the true solution of the difficulty. Monopoly and short sighted greed reduce wages. The impoverished laborers cannot buy in proportion to their wants. The money to buy is mainly owned by the rich faw; the

ing of over production.

mass of the people being ground to

poverty are poor customers to the

tradesman. With ample wages to the

working people, and with laws that

will permit the surplus of one country

to be exchanged for the surplus of

another, we should hear no complain-

terprise arouses, is attention turning to the South as offering the greatest inducements to effort and capital. The New York Indicator, a wide awake Another translation from an article Wall street paper, sa'd in last Friday's issue: 'We find there is much interest felt here in the South" for "the South is fast becoming the Mecca toward which many peop'e are turning. Both capital and labor are lookpromising and least crowded field of enterprise," while "few have an intelligent idea how rapid is this growth * " A most notable feature of the progress of the South is the increase in diversity of its products. It is no longer the land of cotton exclusively or nearly so. Cotton production has n.t decreased, but other industries have been created or their development been increased." The Indicator then gives its readers some Southern facts and figures, and in conclusion remarks: "This rapid growth is both the result of the advent of new capital and the inducement for additional capital to go into the South. We believe the next five years will show greater progress than the last five years have witnessed." Do we, who are in the South, always estimate our advantages and prospects as highly as they deserve, and as they appear to unbiased lookers on? Let us take courage and boldly avail ourselves of ly by the record and pledges of the the opportunities within our grasp.

A HORRIBLE STORY. Three Little Girls Brutally Out-

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 23 .- A horrible story comes from Oregon, Oldham county, Ky. Some six months ago a man named Wilson took charge of the district school there. He appeared educated and gentlemanly, and made a favorable impression with parents and scholars. Everything went and smoothly until last Wednesday, when it is alleged he detained three of his pupils (little, girls saven, eight and nine years of age), after the other scholars left. When the room was clear he locked the door and deliberately outraged the three children. He let them go home about, dusk, and they told their parents. A mob was organized at once to lynch the brute, but he escaped, going to Sulphur Station, five miles distant. News of the outrage had preceded him and a crowd caught him here, stripped him naked, tied him to a tree and gave him 100 lashes. He was then given five minutes to leave the country, and made the most of his time, cutting through the woods. The lime gir's are all in

National Convention of the Colored

precarious condition.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 23.—The first National Convention of the Colored Baptist Church of the country will be held here August 25th. Delegations of clergymen and laymen from almost State in the Union will be present. A thorough national organization will be effected and it is expected that much business of great interest to the church will be transacted. Many of the strongest and most eminent men of the denomination will participate in the proceedings.

Blew the Top of His Head Off With a Shotgun.

MILWAUKEE, Wis, July 23 - A special to the Waconsin, from Wausau, Wis, states that the dead body of B. G. Plummer, a prominent and wealthy lumber man of that city, was found in his room this morning. He had blown the top of his head off with a shotgun. Heavy losses by recent lumber fires are thought to have been the cause of the tragedy. Deceased vabout 50 years old and unmarried. Was

The Sells Murder Case,

ERIE, KAS, July 23 .- The State concluded its evidence today in the Sells murder trial, and testimony for the defense was begun. W. A. Moick had found traces of a horseman having recently passed the place where Wil ie claims that he saw the man whom he

CHICAGO, ILL., July 23.—A report has reached this city that B. B. Bullwinkle, quite noted as the projector of the fire insurance patrol, was killed by Indians near Flagstaff, Ariz, July 10th. The report has not been entire-

Good Rains in Hansas, KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.-Good rains fell today in Southwestern Kansas, covering a large area and includ-

visited by the showers of the past week. LUNDBORG's perfume, Edenis Lundborg's perfume, Alpine Violet. Lundborg's perfume, Lily of the Valley. Lundborg's perfume, Marchal Niel

ing some d'stricts which had not been

Ice Works Burned. Champion Ice Company's works in Covington, Ky., where ice is manufactured, burned this noon, causing a by ignorance. Every human being for want of the very things the store loss of \$18,000; partly insured.

keeper says there are to many of, is THE ANARCHIST TRIALS.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE ARCH CONSPIRATOR LINGG.

The Story of One of the Bomb Manfufacturers-Extracts From Most's Book.

CHICAGO, ILL., Ju'y 23.—Every s at in Judge Gary's room was occupied this morning when Franz Hein, the first witness in the anarchist trial, was called to the stand. Witness said he was a salcon keeper; that Neebe was in his place of business, No. 354 North Clark street, May 31 and showed him a poster which the witness identified. It was in the evening when Neebe called; saveral then were in the saloon. Neebe left copies of the circulars on the table; he spoke about the McCormick riot. Neede addressed those in the saloon in a general way and said that six or seven men had been killed at McCormick's. Blood had followed, Neebe said, and he added: "There will come a time, peradded: haps, when everything will go the other way.

"Revenge" circular is offered in evidence by the State, and the witness is turned over to the counsel for the defense, who refuses to cross examine him.

PROF. OLSEN,

occupying the Greek chair at the THE ADVANCING SOUTH.

Chicago University, and is also a Garman scholar, and has made a translation of Herr Most's book, the "Science of Revolutionary Warfare," and said the translation which Mt. Grinnelt offered in evidence was exact and faithful in every detail. spearing in the Arbeiter Zeitung, under February 25, 1886, and captioned "The International Association of Workingmen," and giving the plat-form of that organization, was also offered by the State.

Counsel for the defense precipitated discussion as to whether or not the ing toward the South as the most testimony about to be introduced was relevant. The Court holds it is, as going to prove the defendants were ngaged in disseminating treasonable literature.

At this juncture a young lady wear ing a fashionable hat, a showy gilt chain about her neck, a dress of light brown stuff, rose from a chair in the back part of the room and presented to each of the defendants a huge bomet of flowers. Fifteen minutes prior the defendants were given flowers by some ladies who came into the court with Mrs. Black.

GUSTAV LEHMAN,

one of the conspirators, was called.
"Where did you live May 4th?"
"At No. 41 Falton street." "How long did you live there?" Six months."

"How long had you lived in this country?" Four years." "Did you attend a meeting at Grief's Hall on May 31?" "Yes, I was on my way to Zepf's Hall to attend a corpenters'meeting; I metsome men; they told me to come to 54 West Lake street

and attend a meeting; they showed me an adver isement in the Arbeite Zeilung, saying we should come there."
"Who do you mean by 'we'?" The armed section.

"Who was in the chair?" "A man named Herman."
"What happened?" "Some one moved that a man be posted at the door." "Why?" "Fast no one should listen in any of the closets; no one was wanted to remain on the sidewalk or the steps?"

"How long did you stay there?" 'Half an hour.' "Was the meeting in the base-ment?" "Yes."

A map of Grief's saloon was shown the witness who designated the spot where he stood while listening to the proceedings.
"What did you hear?". "I only

heard a large man with a blonde mussche say he would take it upon himself to distribute hand bills. "Who is this man?" "I was told afterwards his name was Fischer." "Who was there that you knew?"
"Seliger, Thiele, myself and brother,

Fischer, Briderfeldt and Herman; that is about all I remember."
Do you know Engle?" "Not per sonally; I saw him once at Griel's "Would you know him now?'

don't know."
"Know Linug?" "Yes."
"How long?" "Six months." "Wrs Lings at the meeting?" "I cannot say that he was in the base-

ment. We went home together. We had a little quarrel."
"What about?" "Somebody came up to me on the sidewalk, and said: 'You are all oxes and brutes.' Then we had a quarrel. Lingg said this. Then I asked him why he said it, and he replied: 'If you want to hear something, come tomorrow to Neff's Hall. "Well, did you do so?" "The next afternoon I went to Lingg's. I met a friend of mine who prevailed on me to go. Seliger was there, so was Hubper

and another man." "How long did you stay?" "About ha'f an hour.' What were the reople doing there?" "Working in the rooms. They had cloths tied about their faces.

What did you go there for?" friend wanted to buy a revolver." "Then where did you go?" "Home "Did you go back to Lingg's?" Yes."
"When?" About 7 o'clock. I stop-

"What were they doing?" "Making dynamite bombs and fuses." A piece of fuse and some caps were showa to the witness and identified by

"Did Lings give you anything that afternoon?" "Yea; he gave me a small band satchel with two bombs in it, some fare and some caps; a'so a tin box. "Is this the tin box," showing one

tained the bombs and dynamite. The witness said he had belonged to the North Side sceialistic group, which met at No.58 Clyburn avenue; they

drilled there nearly every Monday night with gues; the latter were kept

at the witness's home. He explained that \$10 was raised from the sale of

beer at a dance at Florus Hall, on

West Lake street, last February,

which was turned over to the armed force of the carpenters to buy ammu-

nition with, but was afterward given

chared away from the house on the night of the murder.

Killed by Indians.

Current I. Indians.

Current I. Indians. the standard. The City of Natchez Aground Above Vicksburg. on that day he went to the carpenters' meeting, but afterward went to No. 54 New Outgans, La., July 23.—The Picuywe's Vicksburg special says: The Anchor Line steamer City of Natches, for New Orleans, grounded Lake street, and then, accompanied by a friend named Schmid, he want to Neff's Hall, on Clybourn avenue; on Clybourn avenue he met Lingg and Seliger; some one remerked that they ought not to be seen together, and so they went up North avenue, where they met Thiels. The wilness ex-Sale of Trade Bollars. plained that at 3 o'clock the next morning he crawled out of bed and took the dynamite and bombe back of Ogden's Grove, and went there May 17 or 20 with a police officer and ob-

bid of 75 4-100 cents each. Who use SOZODONT have only to open their lips to prove its excellence. Their white gleaming, spotless teeth, and fragrant breath, will tell the story.

to Lings to buy dynamite with. The witness said Lings was at these meet-ings and bought the dynamite. In February last, the witness said, Engle made a speech at No. 58 Clybourn avenue, when he explained how easily and cheaply dynamits could be made and how gas pipe could be filled. Eagle explained how to fill the pices of gas pipe and to arrange a fuse, and sa'd the outer portion of the pige should be bound with nai's and wires so that when exploded it would cause greater havor. At the meeting when Engle made this speech the witness

was chairman. The cross examination of Lehman produced nothing additional, and did not change his original statements. A reporter named Dress r described spheres made by Spies, Parsons and Fielden, and their threats to blow up the Board of Trade, and dec'aring that such men as Marshal Field, John Doane and George M. Pullman ought to be killed.

Court then adjourned until after-Afternoon Session

The afternoon work on the part of the prosecution resembled nothing so much as the building of a great wall, in which, like solid courses of mason ry, was laboriously and unalterably depostied layer after layer of the most damaging evidence. Attempts at cross-examination were for a time despairingly abandoned by the defense, and when the practice of severely interrogating State's witnesses again c nm n ed there was a 10 iceable change in the line of at ack. An entirely new theory of the mo-tives actuating Spies and his conferres was quickly shown to have been adopted. This was that the defendants, far from being the daugerous characters depicted by the long string of reporters and officers succeeding each other on the sand, had been purposely humbugging these

witnesses at every available opportunity, but fer a most laudable purpese. They were simply trying to get up a scare among the capitalists so as to benefit the laboring man. A number of witnesses were examined, all of whom corroborated the testimony hereteiore given, but developed no new or sensational features.

The ression of the court was prolonged nearly an bour later than usual by the presecution reading from the Arbeiter Zeitung the platform of the In-ternational Working People's Association and lengthy extracts published by Spis from Herr Most's Science of Revolutionary Warfare. These were admitted by the court on the ground that the defendants were recommend-ing the course of action there pre-This was strenuously objected to by Capt. Black for the defense and an exception noted." Upon being overruled, the tall attorney impatiently reached for his hat and left the courtroom. He was soon followed by Lawyer Fester, who explained to the State's Attorney that the documents were of so little importance that it was useless to take up time listening to them. The jury, however, listened to the end with unflagging interest. They retired for the night with the voice of the State's Attorney ringing in their ears with Herr Most's recipe for poisoned daggers.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Failure at Chicago

CHICAGO, ILL , July 23 .- The firm of Snider & Hoole, bookbinders and deal- coating of the stomach is destroyed, ers in prin'ing materia's at 178 Montoe perhaps; one of the vital organs is street, failed today. Lest evening tendered almost useless; the kidneys about \$6000 worth of stock was attached by the Sheriff to settle off a health of the child is irreparably claim of a New York craditor. This broken down; the adult becomes a morning the Sheriff executed an attachment for \$7000 taken out by the New York Dysing and Printing Company. This made \$13,000 worth of and other vile things. the firm's property that was in the hands of the Sheriff. This afternion Mr. Hoole, the surviving parter of the firm, made an assignment in favor of Warren O. Tyler. Mr. Hoole placed the liabilities of the firm at \$300,000 with assets of an equal amount. The creditors of the firm are nearly all Eastern houses. The stock in the store at Monroe street is worth about \$80,000. The firm has another house in Cincinnati. The only cause ass'gned for the failure is the dullness in

Failures for the Week. New York, July 23 -The business failures occurring during the last seven days, reported by telegraph, number United States, 160, and for Canada, 24; total, 164, as compared with 183 last week and 179 the week previous. The failures in the Eastern, Southern and Middle States are light,

ported from the West and the Pacific

SERGE:30

Sudden Death.

and about half the casualties are re-

Bosron, Mass , July 23 .- The merry party which left here on Wednesday on the Grand Army of the Republic special train for San Francisco, was shocked by the sudden death of one of its members. When the train was cross ng the Hudson river Thomas J. Carry, of Abraham Lincoln Post No. 11, stood on the platform. In some manner he missed his footing in the darkness and fell through the treatle into the river, seventy five feet balow,

Will Be Lynched.

MILWAUKER, Wis., July 23.—A special to the Wisconsin from Laucaster says: The sile ed assailant of little Maude Bowerman, at Patch Grove, in Grant county, was captured at Pot s'. The officers are now on the way to Patch Gr ve with the prisoner. If the girl identifies the man it is said he will never leave the place alive. The man says his name is George Jabling, and that he comes from Milwadkee.

Louisville Cement, PREPARE EVE STORES.

Foundations, cellar walls and build ngs subject to overflow should be son-structed with Louisvills Cament. It is

fifteen miles above here last night. A iug, with barges, has gone to lighten

Bussalo, N. Y., July 23.—The City Comptroller today opened bids for the purchase of 5159 silver trade dollars in the city treasury. The whole amount was awarded to James B. Colgate & Co., ci Wa'l street, New York, at their

There is more demand for this wholesome and unexceptionable preparation than for any other dentifrice in the

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 8235, R. D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Urder of United Workmen vs. A. W., Johnston et al.

It appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendants, John R. Weodlock, W. Woodlock and Maggie Woodlock, see non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and that the residence of the defendant, Lee Woodlock, is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry:

It is therefore ordered. That said four defendants last above named make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in Saptember, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, said John R. Woodlock, Magzie Woodlock and Lee Woodlock, and set for hearing ex parte: and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Daily Appeal. This 19th day of July 1886, A copy—attest:

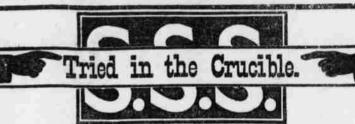
S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master. By H. F. Walsh, Deputy C, and M.
John Friszell, Sol. for compl'ss.

McCormick Mowers! Thomas Rakes, MACHINERY FITTINGS,

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

HARD WARE AND MACHINERY.



About twenty years ago I discovered a little sore on my cheek, and the doctors pro nonneed it cancer. I have tried a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. Among the number were one or two specialists. The medicine they applied was like fire to the sore, causing intense pain. I saw a statement in the papers terling what S. S. S. had done for others similarly afflicted. I procured some at once. Before I had used the second bottle the neighbors could notice that my cancer was bealing up. My general health had been had for two or three years-I had a hacking cough and spit blood continually. I had a severe pain in my breast. After taking six bottles of S. S. S. my cough left me and I grew stoater than I had been for several years. My cancer has bealed over all but a little spot about the size of a half dime, and it is rapidly disappearing. I would advise every one with cancer to give S. S. S. a fair trial.

Feb. 16, 1886.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impu-ties from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Discusses mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The Danger Before Us.

an apparently causeless cough.

are a tacked with B ight's disease. The

chronic invalid. There are the doings

of the modern cheap baking powders

that is, we know, now exercised by

some in their selections of a proper

brand of baking powder. She who

does not do so, whether the neglect is

cannot free herself from the responsi-

bility for the health, perhaps life, thereby endangered. No housewife

need by ignorant of the quality and

composition of the article which she

and cake. The official reports of the

government chemists, who are cer-

tainly unprejudiced, have been pub-

lished, and show very clearly the quality and strength of all the bak-

ing powders in the market. The Royal Bahing Powder which is

absolutely free from lime, alum, phos-

any other method. Its use is, therefore, to be commended. It is to be re-

when there are so many in the mar-

ke', some of which will find their way

into use, is free from all of these sub-

stances. They all contain either lime

or alum. The housekeeper who re-

gards the health of her loved ones should not only order the Reyal, but

make personal examination to be sure

that no other brand is sent her in its

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors an

indiscretions of youth nervous weakness,

early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will

send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF

CHARGE. This great remedy was discover-

ed by a missionary in South America. Send

elf-addressed onvelops to the Rev. Journs

gans. There is no misuake about his instrument the continuous etream or
ELECTRICITY permeating through the
parts mur restors
them to healthy action. Do not confound
this with Electric Bells advertised to one
all life from head to too. It is for the ONE
specific purpose. For circulars siving full
nformation, address Cheever Electric Bells
Co., M. Washington street. Chiese. 10.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Board on the Hill.
Mrs. H. C. Howard, 200 Washington
Park. Rooms large; location delightful;
Convenient to cars to Manhattan Beach,
coney Island, Long Beach and Central Park;
also to New York places of amusement.

Non-Resident Notice.

This BELT or Re

gener-ter is made ex-pressly for the cure of degeneration of

T. INMAY. Station D. New Yor.

DR CHEEVER

ELECTRIC BELL

the result of ignorance or recklessness,

We have already alluded to the im-

portance of housekeepers paying more attention to the kind of baking powder

MILLINERY used in leavening their bread. This is a matter to which we cannot draw attention too often, because it is some thing which involves the most serious consequences to the general body of Strike the Iron While It's Hot. mankind. Temperance apostles tell us —and there is ample foundation for the In order to move our immense stock we make the following offer: statement-that there is disease, both moral and physical, in the intoxicating cup; and in the same way there is disease, slow perhaps, but certain, in the leavening agent which is employed FLOWERS. in one-half the homes on this con-Benutiful Roses, all colors, per dozen. 46
Violets, per dozen. 16
Carnation Pinks, per dozen. 17
Carnation Pinks, per dozen. 18
Elegant Bunche of Flowers. 22
Extra Fine Bunches of Flowers. 55
Imported French Flowers from 11 to 19
Satrich Tips (3 in banach) for 35
Fruits, Leaves, Stems, all kinds of material to make Artificial Flowers. tinent; sickness, perhaps death, in the bread we eat eve y meal-slow poison, placed there, too, by loving hands, by mothers whose every thought is for the health and happiness of their children, by wives whose chief solace is the life and comfort of their husbands. The victim of intoxication goes to his Bridal and Mourning Outfits fate with a full consciousness of what he is doing; but the vic im of adulter-The Finest Assortment of DOLLS in the city. ated and posonous baking powder falls and knows not whence comes Hats Reshaped, Feathers Cleaned, Dyed and Curied, the blow that strack him. The car-GOLDEN HAIR WASH by the small or large quantity. tificates of chemists with high sounding titles have been read in confidence; the toothsome cake has been We Make a Specialty of Millinery, given in generous abundance to the children; the daily bread has been eaten in fancied security. But all the time the poison has been working its

Employing the best hands in the city, give our whole attention to it, and we defy com-petition in that line. s'ow effect. There come spells of headache, loss of appetite, a fluttering of the heart; the child is seized with NOTICE TO

CISTERN MEN. WILL receive bids until 10 a.m., August 2, 1886, for the cleaning out and removing the dirt from one cistern in the Courthouse yard. All dirt to be removed from the premises by the contractor. All care to be taken to preserve the wall of the cistern. The

25e50e\$1 to \$535e

HOPKINS'

to preserve the wall of the distern. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

D. C. SLAUGHTER, Chairman. CHANCERY SALE

-0F-BEAL ESTATE In view of these facts surely all housewives should exercise the care

No. 355, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby County—Wm. Morrow vs. P. P. Fraim.—No. 4524, R. D.—H. P. Hobson, administrator, etc., vs. M. C. Fraim et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 3d day of July. 1886, entered in M. B. 53, pages 516 and 538, I will sell, —public anction, to the highest bidder, in front ef the Clerk and Master's office, Court-House of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Clerk and Master's office, Court-House of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, August 14, 1886,
within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 2, of P. P. Fraim's sub-division of part of C. L. 478, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Jefferson street by a depth of 148% feet, and bounded on the east by bayou Gayoso. Lot No. 4 of same subdivision, fronting about 110 feet on the north side of alley just nerth of lot 2, running back about 68 feet, and bounded on the east by said bayou. Also, lots 16, 17, 18 and 19 of P. P. Fraim's subdivision of lots 4 and 5 and part of lot 3 of C. L. 494—all of said lots fronting 50 feet on south side of Monroe street extended, except 19, which has a doubt of 104 feet, which lots run back to Mrs. S. W. Campbell's lot, as row inclosed by her fence. Bids on lots 17, 18 and 19 will commence with raised bid of Theo. Read.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cont. of purchase money paid in eash; balance in six and twelve months; interest-bearing notes with security required; lien retained to secure same, and equity of redemption barred. This July 19, 1885.

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master. By H. F. Walsh, Deputy C. and M.
Malone & Watson, Taylor & Carroll, F. H. & C. W. Heiskell, Sols. to leaven her bread, biscuit market. accessible at every hand, is reported phatic acid, or any injurious ingredients. It is further stated by the most eminent authorities on food hygiene that food leavened with it is more wholesome than when raised by gretted that no other baking powder,

CHANCERY SALE --OF---

REAL ESTATE.

No. 5430, R. D.-Chancery Court of Shelby county-State of Tennessee vs. Johanna county-State of Tonnessee vs. Johanna. Mahoney et al.

DY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause on the 29th day of January, 1886, M. B. Sl. page 199, I will sell at public auction, to the highest hidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn. en

Saturday, August 21, 1886. within legal hours, the following described property, situated to shelby county, Tenn., property, situated in Shelby County, Tenn., to wit:

East half of lot 54, country lot 495, fronting 30 feet on the south side of Madison st.
210 feet west of Gilcans street, by a depth of
148% feet. Said as property of Johanna Mabones and others.

Part of lot 43, block 57, fronting 37 feet on
the west side of Origans street 63 (set north
of Linden street by a depth of 33 feet. Sold
as property of the B at Cuty B, and L, Association.

es property et the Buff City Bund L. Association.

Let 5, block 54, frontinu 35 feet on the east side of diath street 454 feet, south of Vanos street by a depth of 1075 feet. Sold as property of Samuel J. Scruggs, Minter Parker and ot hers.

Let 11, of Jones subdivision of lots 32 and 33 Dunn's tract, fronting 35 feet on the north side of Spring arrest 150 feet east of Brown street by a depth on the west line of 250 feet and on the east line of 195 feet. Sold as property of Josephine and John Kelly.

Part of block 34, Dunn's subdivision, fronting 40 feet on the cast side of Manssaa street 118 teet north of Dullose avenue by a depth of 66 feet. Sold as property of Robt. Tally and others.

ill iest north of Dullese avenue by a depth of 66 feet. Sold as property of Robt. Tally and others.

Part block 5, Dunn's subdivision, frontine 5 feet on the west side of Wainut street 256 feet south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and running bace 150 feet in depth. Sold as property of Joseph Williams.

Part of country let 465, beginning on the south side of Pigeonroost road or Charleston avenue 45 feet from the northeast corner of lot 5 Hardaway's subdivision 8 33 W M2 feet to Court street: thence S 80° E 50 feet; thence N32° E56 feet to the Pigeonroost road, north 25° W 50 feet to the Pigeonroost road, north 25° W 50 feet to the Pigeonroost road, north 25° W 50 feet to the Pigeonroost road, north 25° W 50 feet to the Pigeonroost road, north 25° W 50 feet to the Joseph 150 feet; Sold as the property of Mchael Fitsgibon. Part of lot 45, country lot 515, fronting 118 feet on the west-side of Jones avenue northwest-corner of a 22-feet alloy north of Bradford street, 8th ward, by a depth of 200 feet, Sold as the property of Michael Fitsgibon. Part of lot 6, Winchester division, fronting 25 feet on the south side of Bass avenue 200 feet west of Dunlag street, 8th ward, by a depth of 210 feet. Sold as the property of W. F. Beasley.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of 8tx menths; note bearing interest, with security, required; lien ratained; redemption barred. This July 20, 1356.

S. I. McDoWkL Colork and Master. By B. F. Coleman, Deputy C. and M. F. H. & C. W. Heishell, Solicitors,